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THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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W. H. H. HARDIN.
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[July 13, 1860-ff.]

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Feb. 8, 1860.

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my late partner, G. G. Graham, I believe

there are numerous outstanding debts due to the
late G. G. Graham ("which was the style of the firm"),
but which have not come into my possession as
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other than myself or my authorized agent. If
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Frankfort, Jan 21, 1860-ff.

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August 8-ff.

W. H. H. HARDIN.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Speech of Hon. Horace Hefren, Delivered in the House of Representatives of Indiana, February 1, 1861.

[CONCLUDED.]

I will step back again, and had I the power to call from the cold and silent shades of Mount Vernon the dust of the Father of his country, I would bring him here to-day. Call from the shades of Mount Vernon the great John Hancock, John Adams, and Samuel Adams, and all the patriots of the revolution. Under these doctrines of this Republican party we are all equal here in Iowa. But come Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Hancock, take one step, one fatal step, and you pass from freedom to slavery. The advocates of the Chicago platform say in effect what matters it to us, George Washington, if for seven long years you followed your country's blood-stained flag? What matters it if you were with the army in the woods at Valley Forge in 1777 where they could have been tracked by the blood from their frozen feet? What matters it if you were found upon your knees by the way-side offering up a prayer to Almighty God for His protection to your army? What matters it, Thomas Jefferson, if you gave us that immortal Declaration of Independence? What matters it to you Samuel Adams, John Hancock, than whom the King of Great Britain trembled through fear that would every rebel who if you take one step farther you are denied the privilege of freedom? Is such a principle as this patriotic? Is it with the spirit of an American freeman? Sir, I did vote for Stephen A. Douglas. I voted for him because I believed in the abstract principle of the right of the people wherever they may be to say what they want, and what they do not want. And I voted for him for a further reason. I wanted to beat Abraham Lincoln, and I thought he was the best man I could cast my vote for to accomplish it, but I didn't do it then. [Laughter.] I hope the gentleman is satisfied with my answer.

Now they talk about the Crittenden proposition. You showered down abuse upon Mr. Douglas. You called him Stephen Arnold because you said he tore down the Missouri compromise line. Freedoms were never secured north of it, and slavery tolerated by impotent and vacuous laws. You denounce it as a bad and the Democrats in no secured terms, and in your platform of that and succeeding years, you said you went in for the restoration of the Missouri line; but when we propose by a Constitutional amendment to make that compromise valid and binding, how do you meet us? Do you come back like the prodigal son, who has strayed away and fell upon his knees; and meet us like a father would a son? Oh, no, you say we were willing for it for twenty-four years, but now we won't do that which we know to be right, what we were in favor of, because we have the power and will use it to the fullest extent.

Mr. Bundy (interrupting)—I ask the gentleman if the Democratic party is in favor of the restoration of the Missouri compromise line?

Mr. Hefren.—Sir, I answer that I believe the Democratic party is in favor of anything reasonable, just and proper to save the Union and the Constitution. In connection with that, I say, however bitter a pill it may be for us to swallow, that love of country which I have, and that patriotism which beats in the breast of every Democrat, will cause him to close his eyes and swallow it, to save our liberty, the Constitution and the Union, that mankind coming after us may have a heritage worthy of the name of freedom.

Will our Republican friends sacrifice as much upon the altar of their country? Will you sacrifice as much of private opinion, will you do as much to save the country as the Democratic party of Indiana will do to; or will you stand back, fold your arms across your breast, and say we stand by the Chicago platform—let the Union go down, let the Constitution be trampled under foot, let liberty flee from the place it once knew, rather than meet in the spirit of conciliation and compromise in order to adjust the difficulties? Will you stand by the spirit of confusion and discord, ran wild, and unchecked, till the country go down with no star of liberty glistening in the firmament of Heaven; where the down-trodden and the oppressed of the old world may turn their eyes in their hour of tribulation, as a home of refuge? This Crittenden amendment proposes to fix the Missouri compromise line by Constitutional amendments so that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall interfere with slavery south of the line while in a territorial condition. Gentleman don't understand it when they say it forever puts under the ban of slavery all the territory south of 36° 30' min. Gentlemen say we have no objections to the majority report.

Mr. Gresham (interrupting).—When the gentleman told me the committee would bring in a report next week in regard to the enactment of the Missouri compromise line, I stood at the time I voted for that, but I never voted for the Crittenden amendment. Did you not say at that time you would not vote for them?

Mr. Hefren.—I do not know how the gentleman understood me. I say it is hard to take. I do not now recollect what I said. Will the gentleman now say that he will vote to extend the line of 36° 30' min. by Constitutional enactment?

Mr. Gresham.—If the South will accept that as a peace measure, and it will bring peace, I will do so.

Mr. Hefren.—Are you willing to offer it as a peace-offering?

Mr. Gresham.—I am not particular.

Mr. Hefren.—Gentlemen say we do not object to the majority report. A great mistake, truly. Your report pledges the men and means of the State of Indiana to the Federal Government, and you say that by nothing more or less than we will all go right. The Second Constitutional Convention which recognizes any such right or power we are opposed to, and never will take part in any attempt to subjugate the southern people. But the gentleman from Henry says we ask the Republican party to get down upon their knees and be parson. I think they ought to recognize a higher and holier power, and get on their knees to Him, instead of getting down to us; for there is great need of it.

Mr. Bundy (interrupting).—They ask us to get down because we got the victory.

Mr. Hefren.—Ay, sir, they did get their victory in as many ways as a man ever heard tell of. I reckon. I make no objection because they got more votes, but they talk about a majority of the people, and the people at the ballot box, by more than a million, voted against them, proclaimed that Lincoln is not their choice. It is a minority President. You flung it in the teeth of James Buchanan was a minority President; and how is it now? While I would not tear a single wrack from the chapter that adorns his brow—while I hope his administration will be a conservative one—yet I have no faith in a man who says there is an “irrepressible conflict” existing between the North and the South. And he goes still further, and says “a house divided against itself cannot stand”—all must become “free or all slave.” The prairies and fair fields of Indiana shall be cursed with slavery, or the whole multitude of slaves on the southern plantations shall be free. He goes another step and says he hates slavery as much as any abolitionist. Tell me, then, how I can exert conservatism from man who talks thus? I hold that the gentleman from Kosciusko who said we could never have a flag-raising but what “several nights” the States had to be dragged in. A most unfortunate allusion for that gentleman. His Excellency, the Governor, talked there of treason and traitors; and who were meant by it? We understand as well who he meant as though we were told so square-toed and flat-footed. He meant the Democratic party of the State of Indiana, and there is no use of denying it; and if you call us traitors because we sympathize with our southern brethren—because we have stood up manfully and nobly for the right—it is because we want to guarantee them the same rights we enjoy ourselves—put your hands upon us as much as you please. You will find strong arms and brave and true hearts beating in the bosom of an hundred thousand Lincolns, that will say you must march under abolition banners toward our brothers on the other side of yonder river. “Thus far shalt thou go, and no further.”

Mr. Necker (interrupting).—I want to know if he means by that he will meet the armed forces of the United States?

Mr. Hefren.—I mean that, whenever the President of the United States of America calls upon the Governor of the State of Indiana for troops to go to the southern States and whip those seven States back into the Union, and force them to re-

main an integral part of the Government—I mean that I stand where Kosciusko and Pulaski stood. I will do as Lafayette did; as St. Léon and De Kalb and others did. I will leave my native land—my heartbeats—my wife and family—and rather become a private in the southern army, fighting for equal rights and privileges, rather than be the Commander-in-Chief of an abolition army that would be compelled to go to the South to shed the blood of those who dare raise their arms for freedom and liberty—for justice and self-preservation. [Applause.]

Well, sir, one item more, and I am done. Concession must not come from one side alone. It must not come from one portion of the people alone. It must be a free-will offering from both sides. I do not speak the sentiments of the Republican party, because they are not their own. I am a particularist, and the weak-headed and weak-kneed gentleman of the Democratic party upon our side of the question; but I trust in God we have none of them. We know what our rights are, and knowing them dare maintain them. Are not you upon the other side willing to sacrifice something of your principles upon this question, to save your country? While I, to-day, have been making these remarks, I may have said things in the heat of debate that looks as though there was nothing of conciliation or compromise on our side. Take these resolutions—let the voice of the people be heard upon them; or gentlemen, a still surer mode and better way of getting at it—write out your resignations, with ours, give them to the Governor in a body, go home, and appeal to your constituents to do what is right, and where you stand, and where you came in, if you should you stand the test upon the other leg. Instead of your sixty to our forty, you will find our sixty to your forty. I believe you know and believe it; or else you would join us in tendering our resignations to the Governor, and let the people of Indiana, through the ballot-box, say what they want and what they desire. The gentleman from Henry says we have already had two trials, and the statute prohibits us from having another. I believe it does, for the same cause. But I believe we have the right in this case upon the ground of newly-discovered evidence. I don't mean we have discovered anything new in the Republican party, except one thing—they don't mean to compromise and meet us half way.

Why not accept this Crittenden amendment? Your Governor, I presume, has authorized commissioners to Washington city, and no man in whose heart there is a spark of patriotism is upon it. But I ask gentlemen why they will not come up and go hand and hand with us to save our common country? Is it possible that while some of those soldiers who fought the battles of American liberty are still living, and their gray hairs still float in the breeze as they pass along the highway; while some old men who fought in the war of the revolution are still here, it is possible, I ask, is it possible, that this Government which they helped to erect by their blood and treasure is going to crumble before their eyes, because a portion of the American people will not meet in a proper spirit of conciliation. I entreat you, my Republican friends, look to the lamp of liberty which yet burns. I entreat you to leave your party for the good of a common country; I ask you in the name of humanity at large, throughout the length and breadth of the world, to look upon this question of your own heart-stones. Has this Government got to crumble to pieces because you will not meet in a spirit of compromise? Is it to go down? Must everything which an American holds dear to his heart be lost. Must the grave of Washington, the father of his country, be in another land and nation. Must the grave of the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence be in another country? Must this be all, and worse than this, ten thousand times worse, rather than to yield to a compromise in order to save the country? These, it seems to me, are plain, practical questions. Are you patriotic enough to meet them? Are you self-sacrificing enough to save your country, to save the Constitution and the Union? I fear not.

You may talk about coercion. When the western men of the north, in the name of the revolution did, have been made to list to the demands of their brothers, and fathers, and sons—when the dread time comes, it is fully to talk about coercing a people like that. Conquer such a people? No, never. And when you cause, as you threaten, a servile insurrection, you cause the most bloody and terrible war that civilization and Christianity ever looked upon. I appeal to gentlemen on the other side of the House to let party platform go their way, let political creeds and ideas and notions be damned. Bury the hatchet at the foot of the tree of liberty, that you may spare the tree itself. Cut it not down. Let its broad branches cover your heads and mine; let it cover not only our heads, but our brethren of the southern states. Cut off not single twig. Lay not the axe to the root of that noble tree. Let not a single branch, although the storm has passed over it many a time before and has broken the rotten boughs and loosened the earth, its branches have spread further and further, and to-day, instead of thirteen, there appears thirty-four stars upon the flag of our country, which floats from its utmost limbs. Sir, shall they remain there? Will any man lay his parsonal hand upon that flag? Ah! tell me now I am changing my tactics. I tell you, as far as that is concerned, I am willing to meet my southern brethren in the spirit of unity, concord, concession and compromise, believing that if they are met in such a spirit they will respond to our call. I am ready to go to meet them, and I ask you why are you not willing to go with us. At the same time, standing upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence, shall one people have the right to dissolve the connection which binds them to another? I never believed in allowing the banks to control the wealth of the country. We feel confident that but a small portion of the ten millions of dollars reported is in actual circulation in the country. While we suppose that in other portions of the State monetary distress may not exist to such an extent as it does in those portions referred to, we at the same time have the best evidence that the evil pervades the whole State to an extent hitherto unknown in commercial annals.

Some action on the part of our banks is indispensably necessary. The State has placed the purse of the people of Kentucky in the hands of the banks of Kentucky. They hold the keys of the money bags. The original circulating medium—gold and silver—has been placed in their vaults to afford a basis upon which to found a paper circulation. There is no gold or silver in the country, because the banks have it in their strong boxes to secure themselves against any danger of a rush upon them. There is no paper money in circulation because it has in part been withdrawn into the vaults of the banks whence it issued, and in part is in the possession of the other banks, each bank holding a considerable amount of each other bank's paper, and thus virtually withdrawing it from circulation. Whatever may be the actual cause, it is manifest, any reports or theories to the contrary notwithstanding, that there is not now in actual circulation among the people one dollar where there was twenty-five or one two years before. Anomalous as it may appear, money is scarce and prices higher than ever before known in the country. Usually where money is scarce, provisions and all other property is low. Not so now.

We do not wish to reflect upon the conduct of the gentlemen conducting the banks. It may be absolutely necessary to their safety that they should take the course they have taken and are taking. If it be, and it is not in the power of the Legislative Department to enable them to relieve the existing distress without endangering their own safety, then it is evident that the country ought not to place its confidence in institutions powerless to protect in times like these, when protection and aid is most needed.

We conceive that the safest course to be pursued to afford relief to solvent, entirely responsible men, against sacrifice of their property by forced sales, is the approval by your Excellency of the bill passed by the two Houses of the General Assembly, providing for the issue of four millions of dollars by the banks, which was presented to you on the last day and about the last hour of the session, and too late for your examination. This bill protects banks from blood-sucking brokers; it will afford relief to our people if carried out in letter and spirit, until two crops shall enable them to need no relief.

We understand that your Excellency has some information that the banks will not accept and execute this law. We have no other information on the subject. We can not think that those institutions, which have been favored by our people with the peculiar privileges which they enjoy, would wantonly refuse to co-operate in a measure which is indispensable to the preservation of the great body of the Kentucky people. We cannot think that those institutions which to a great extent excite the creation of debt, will wantonly desert those who have become involved in debt, by reason of a large bank circulation—who have been allured into large speculations or unusual expenditures

COLUMBIA, Ky., March 6th, 1861.
Hon. Beriah Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky.

SIR: On Monday last one of the largest popular assemblies ever convened in this section of the State was held in this place, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present deplorable state of financial affairs. It was composed of the most substantial, moderate, and independent men. That meeting appointed the undersigned a committee to address your Excellency on the subject of this communication.

We need not do more than make an allusion to the general commercial distress pervading the whole country, arising, we suppose, in the main from political causes. Your Excellency is better informed than ourselves upon the general causes of the universal pecuniary distress now existing. We therefore refrain from troubling you with any considerations of ours on the subject.

We desire, however, to make some suggestions to your Excellency, arising in part out of local considerations peculiar to this part of the country.

Last year a large section of country, embracing many counties in south, central, and southwestern Kentucky, suffered an almost total loss of crops, from an unprecedented drought. All previous failures of crops sink into insignificance when compared with this. The failure was so nearly total that it is now with difficulty that the necessities of life can be procured, even by those who are able to command the money. Food is beyond the reach of those of our fellow citizens who cannot procure the ready money. What little there is, is in the hands of men who are unwilling to part with it except for cash. Even for cash it is procured with great difficulty and by paying the highest prices known to the country. The country having no surplus produce of last year's raising to dispose of, we have no money worth speaking of. It would give you but an inadequate idea to say that money is scarce.

We say to you that there is not enough money in this and many of the surrounding counties to afford a circulating medium to pay for the necessities of life for a month at a time.

The banks of the State reported to the last session of our Legislature that they had then a circulation of over ten millions of dollars. We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with many of the gentlemen who gave information to that effect to the General Assembly, and believe that the figures they report are correct. We have had some difficulty in understanding why it is that as the circulation is so great, money in the country, aye, and in the cities too, should be so scarce; why there should be so unprecedent a scarcity of money in those circles where it usually circulates, when the banks have issued so much which is unturned to the source whence it issued? We have been able to divine no reason for this apparent anomaly, unless it be that the banks have each in its vaults paper to a large amount issued by the other banks. We feel confident that but a small portion of the ten millions of dollars reported is in actual circulation in the country. While we suppose that in other portions of the State monetary distress may not exist to such an extent as it does in those portions referred to, we at the same time have the best evidence that the evil pervades the whole State to an extent hitherto unknown in commercial annals.

You may talk about coercion. When the western men of the north, in the name of the revolution did, have been made to list to the demands of their brothers, and fathers, and sons—when the dread time comes, it is fully to talk about coercing a people like that. Conquer such a people? No, never. And when you cause, as you threaten, a servile insurrection, you cause the most bloody and terrible war that civilization and Christianity ever looked upon. I appeal to gentlemen on the other side of the House to let party platform go their way, let political creeds and ideas and notions be damned. Bury the hatchet at the foot of the tree of liberty, that you may spare the tree itself. Cut it not down. Let its broad branches cover your heads and mine; let it cover not only our heads, but our brethren of the southern states. Cut off not single twig. Lay not the axe to the root of that noble tree. Let not a single branch, although the storm has passed over it many a time before and has broken the rotten boughs and loosened the earth, its branches have spread further and further, and to-day, instead of thirteen, there appears thirty-four stars upon the flag of our country, which floats from its utmost limbs. Sir, shall they remain there? Will any man lay his parsonal hand upon that flag? Ah! tell me now I am changing my tactics. I tell you, as far as that is concerned, I am willing to meet my southern brethren in the spirit of unity, concord, concession and compromise, believing that if they are met in such a spirit they will respond to our call. I am ready to go to meet them, and I ask you why are you not willing to go with us. At the same time, standing upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence, shall one people have the right to dissolve the connection which binds them to another? I never believed in allowing the banks to control the wealth of the country. We feel confident that but a small portion of the ten millions of dollars reported is in actual circulation in the country. While we suppose that in other portions of the State monetary distress may not exist to such an extent as it does in those portions referred to, we at the same time have the best evidence that the evil pervades the whole State to an extent hitherto unknown in commercial annals.

Some action on the part of our banks is indispensably necessary. The State has placed the purse of the people of Kentucky in the hands of the banks of Kentucky. They hold the keys of the money bags. The original circulating medium—gold and silver—has been placed in their vaults to afford a basis upon which to found a paper circulation. There is no gold or silver in the country, because the banks have it in their strong boxes to secure themselves against any danger of a rush upon them. There is no paper money in circulation because it has in part been withdrawn into the vaults of the banks whence it issued, and in part is in the possession of the other banks, each bank holding a considerable amount of each other bank's paper, and thus virtually withdrawing it from circulation. Whatever may be the actual cause, it is manifest, any reports or theories to the contrary notwithstanding, that there is not now in actual circulation among the people one dollar where there was twenty-five or one two years before. Anomalous as it may appear, money is scarce and prices higher than ever before known in the country. Usually where money is scarce, provisions and all other property is low. Not so now.

We do not wish to reflect upon the conduct of the gentlemen conducting the banks. It may be absolutely necessary to their safety that they should take the course they have taken and are taking. If it be, and it is not in the power of the Legislative Department to enable them to relieve the existing distress without endangering their own safety, then it is evident that the country ought not to place its confidence in institutions powerless to protect in times like these, when protection and aid is most needed.

We conceive that the safest course to be pursued to afford relief to solvent, entirely responsible men, against sacrifice of their property by forced sales, is the approval by your Excellency of the bill passed by the two Houses of the General Assembly, providing for the issue of four millions of dollars by the banks, which was presented to you on the last day and about the last hour of the session, and too late for your examination. This bill protects banks from blood-sucking brokers; it will afford relief to our people if carried out in letter and spirit, until two crops shall enable them to need no relief.

We understand that your Excellency has some information that the banks will not accept and execute this law. We have no other information on the subject. We can not think that those institutions, which have been favored by our people with the peculiar privileges which they enjoy, would wantonly refuse to co-operate in a measure which is indispensable to the preservation of the great body of the Kentucky people. We cannot think that those institutions which to a great extent excite the creation of debt, will wantonly desert those who have become involved in debt, by reason of a large bank circulation—who have been allured into large speculations or unusual expenditures

by the unusual abundance of bank paper. But the responsibility should rest where it is due. If the banks intend to do this it should be known. If the measure is an unwise one, then it will do no wrong for your Excellency to approve it, if the banks intend to refuse it. The mercantile community are deeply interested in this measure. We can say to them that we cannot collect any considerable part of their claims unless the banks afford a circulating medium to represent the property of their debtors and of the country. Unless this measure is adopted collections must cease. They are impracticable. The collecting officers will not bring up the property for sale. It will not sell for money if brought up, because there are no bidders with the money.

No other proposition is before the country. The whole matter depends upon the success of the measure referred to. It is objected that the paper will become depreciated and will injure the credit of the country. We believe that such is the confidence of the public in Kentucky banks that no depreciation will occur. The present indebtedness of the agricultural people of Kentucky can and will be discharged in it. The Executive of Kentucky and the banks of the State should look to some extent at least to the agricultural interest. Banks have to a great extent, and as we think rightly, looked very much to the trading interest. We think that now they should pay some attention to the interests of the agriculturist, most especially the small farmers. This measure will save many a homestead from sacrifice. It will save many a family from distress. It will injure no one. The paper issued by the banks, even if it become slightly depreciated, will be better than notes upon struggling and helpless debtors scattered through the country. Those men can and will pay their debts with it. Those whom they pay it, generally country merchants, will pay it back to the banks or to their creditors, who will pay it back to the banks. Most of it after having paid three or four times its own value in debts, will return in a few weeks to the banks. It will do much good. It can do but little harm. We speak the voice of the whole people of fifty counties when we say that their deliverance from existing troubles depends upon this law going into immediate effect.

Respectfully,
TIMOLEON CRAVENS,
T. T. ALEXANDER
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Committee.

F. M. Bond fired a pistol in Memphis, Tennessee, the other day, and would have killed a hackman had not the ball struck a horse.

If we had been in that hackman's place, the ball would have gone clean through us.

[Nashville Patriot.]

HORSE STOLEN.—Mr. C. W. Nuckles of this county has a fine bay mare stolen from him. She is eight years old, and fifteen hands high. A liberal reward is offered for her recovery and the detection of the thief.



The enterprising proprietor of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY. (The Purist Medicinal Agent, ever known,) has furnished the community a stimulant pure, Healthful and Invigorating, at the same time a mild, delicious beverage. It is calculated to do away with the vile drugged spirit that is palmed off on the community, and which is injurious to body and mind. In addition to the certificates beneath, he has received a Diploma from the State Agricultural Society, and additional testimony from Dr. Jackson, of Boston, who testifies under oath to its absolute purity.

CERTIFICATES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1852.
We have carefully tested the sample of Chesnut Grove Whisky which you sent us, and find that it contains none of the Poisonous Substances known as Fossil Oil, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRET & CAMAC.

Analytical Chemists.

New York, Sept. 3, 1852.

I have analyzed a sample of Chesnut Grove Whisky, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from poisonous or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whisky.

JAS. R. CHILTON, Analytical Chemist.

Boston, March 7, 1852.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of Chesnut Grove Whisky, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this Whisky is derived from the Grain used in manufacturing it.

A. A. HAYS, M. D., State Assayer.

No. 16, Boylston Street.

For Sale by C. WHARTON, Jr., Sole Principal Agent, No. 116 Walnut street, Philadelphia, 223 w&t&w.

J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Mercantile, for general purposes, Record, for Ledgers and Records, Copying, for Letter Press;

Carmine, of brilliant hue.

CELEBRATED FOR

1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue.)

2d. Easy flow from the Pen.

3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure.)

4th. ECONOMY.

(EXPLANATION.—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carmine may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

Facts Confirming the above Qualities:

1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.

2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by J. J. BUTLER, Agent, No. 29, Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

J. E. KEENON & CRUTCHER are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers a manufacturer's wholesale price with the addition of carriage.

Dec. 14, 1852—by.

THIRD VOLUME

or

THE KENTUCKY FARMER.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!

WHILE SECOND VOLUME of the "KENTUCKY FARMER" closed with the month of June, and the Third Volume commenced in July last. We promised our patrons to go to try and give to the Agriculturalists and Stock Raisers of Kentucky a paper worthy of their patronage. We put the question now to every one of its patrons: Have we redeemed that pledge? Have we given you a fair equivalent for THE DOLLAR, which was paid for the KENTUCKY FARMER? If so, let every one of our present subscribers renew their own subscriptions, and send in the sum of one dollar additional.

The name of the THIRD VOLUME.

The receipts from the First Volume about paid the expense of its publication. We promised our patrons that we would publish ONE VOLUME whether we obtained a sufficient amount to pay its expenses or not. We redeemed that pledge.

"Schnaps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists, and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1773.) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 15 Park Row, New York.

Our long experience and familiarity with the requirements of Druggists, and our superior business facilities, enable us to furnish them with choice Liquors for medicinal and family use.

now 23 w&t&w.

L. WEITZEL,

Wholesale and Retail Confectioner,

Established on St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, where he will manufacture and keep all kinds of Fine Cakes, Preserved Fruits, Pies, Candies, Candy Toys—in short, everything that property belongs to a first class Confectionery Establishment. He pledges himself that every article manufactured by him shall be of the very best quality.

Families can be furnished, either for weddings or parties, with every article suitable for such occasions, upon the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

He will also keep the very best of all kinds of Wine which he will sell by the bottle or by the dozen bottles.

He will also supply those who may wish to purchase at wholesale, every article manufactured by him, on as reasonable terms as the same article of like quality can be purchased at Louisvile or Cincinnati.

He asks a fair trial, and he feels assured that he can and will render universal satisfaction.

Frankfort, Dec. 22, 1852.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES.

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky., (At the old stand of T. P. Pierson)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., to the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Lower Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Hammer \$8 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M.

March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

W. A. GAINES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND DEALER IN

Hardware, China, Glass, and Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Cigars and Tobacco.

ALSO, AGENT FOR ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

SUCH as Ramps and Mowers, Horse Powers, and Thrashers, Ciders, Mill, &c., &c.

I am also the exclusive Agent in this country for the CLIMAX GRAN FAN, which is a new patent fast out, and greatly superior in point of workmanship and in every other particular to any other fan in use.

July 9, 1860—w&t&w.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, July 2, 1860—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall, ORLANDO BROWN, Dec. 14, 1859—tf.

25 BBLs. 3 year Old Whisky, at \$2 per gallon, made by D. Swigert, and for sale by W. H. KEENE.

CELEBRATED FOR

EVERY VARIETY, vintage, name, and

quality, for sale at

deci

GRAY & TODD'S.

25 BBLs. 3 year Old Whisky, at \$2 per gallon, made by D. Swigert, and for sale by W. H. KEENE.

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